Members' Representation

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—We had sent a few questions, but the questions are not coming up at all. Even very short questions have not been answered.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I will look into it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—25 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಾನೊಂದು ಅಲ್ಪಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—They will be taken up shortly. Now the debate may continue.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION. *re*: APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE WORKING OF THE SEVERAL MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE

(*Debate continued*)

†Sri C. BANDI GOWDA (Teachers' Constituency).— Mr. Chairman Sir, before I resume the thread of my speech, I would like to recapitulate some salient points enumerated by me so far. I said the other day *viz.*, on 15th December 1967 that the premier Medical Colleges in the State, in Mysore as well as in Bangalore, are under-staffed, ill-equipped or working with defective accommodation, and that there are no proper incentives to the teachers. I also gave details about the pay structure. I pointed out that according to the All-India scales, a Professor gets Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,800 per month as salary and in addition to that a non-practising allowance of 50 per cent of that, which comes to about Rs. 650 to Rs. 900, and in the case of Associate Professors the pay is from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,500 per month and the non-practising allowance ranges from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750. Whereas in other States, a Professor gets Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,100 per month as pay and only Rs. 200 per month allowance, and an associate professor gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per month as pay and Rs. 150 as allowance. For want of incentive, qualified and talented professors are not willing to come to this profession. I also brought to the notice of the House that the administrative set-up in the institutions is not up to the mark, and illustrated the point by stating that the library funds are allowed to lapse, because they are not utilised in time. To give another instance, there is an Animal House in the Mysore Medical College. It serves the needs of the Department of Pathology, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry. But, there is no provision made in the budget for the maintenance of that Animal House and the meagre expenses that are incurred are met out of the contingency fund. We used to get supplementary estimates for budgets. What prevents the authorities there to make some supplementary provision and spend properly for that? I also referred on that day to the conditions prevailing in the Bowring Hospital in Bangalore.

Hon'ble Member, Sri Mallaradhya drew my attention to the fact that this is an institution meant for research work also. I was not aware of any research work going on there. Last week, I had an opportunity of visiting that Hospital and also had the privilege of meeting the Director of that Hospital. I asked whether any research was going on and he made a frank statement: 'no research'. As was told by him, good arrangements are made to manufacture wholesome bread for the use of patients and arrangements are made to prepare good quality glucose solution for injection purposes, and fine arrangements will be made to manufacture wheel-chairs, etc. I have no objection for manufacturing these and for improvements. But, that is not the essential function of a Research and Teaching Hospital. I also said the other day that there was no student for the post-graduate course in that Hospital. I am now informed that this month some students are selected for post graduate education in Medicine and Surgery and they are waiting for permission from the Bangalore University to start the course. But, so far no attempt has been made to start Para-clinical course in that Hospital. It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, when well-qualified Surgeons and Physicians are there and are working there for the past 3 to 4 years, that they have not been able to teach or carry on research work. They do not teach because there are no students and they do not carry on research because there is no equipment and facility.

There are two other Government Medical Colleges in the State at Hubli and Bellary and the same comments generally apply to them also, and the comments apply with greater force to Bellary College—it is because it is the youngest and least developed. The other day I referred to the fact that there are 5 private Medical Colleges in the State. I have no comments to make about St. John's Medical College in Bangalore, because I know very little about it. But, I am told that the admission is made on a very sound basis, the hospital is well equipped and the instruction imparted is of high quality. I have got good experience of the other private Medical Colleges in the State and I would like to start from the best among them.

There is one private Medical College at Manipal-*cum*-Mangalore. It is the oldest and best run. I have visited it twice and I can say that it has got a very good show; they have got good staff, recently good accommodation and also they have got all the equipment required by the Indian Medical Council. They are always willing to comply with all the requirements and conditions insisted by the University also. But, there is another aspect to which I want to draw the attention of the House, because it concerns with the financial affairs of that Institution. I had gone to Manipal in connection with affiliation work in the beginning of this month and I noticed that in some of the departments there were more teachers than required. For the pre-professional course, I found there were 10 anatomy teachers, 11 pathology teachers and about 8 to 9 physics teachers. I looked at the Time Table for the pre-professional course. Where it is required to have 4 hours lecture in each subject

(SRI C. BANDI GOWDA)

and 4 hours practical, they had arrangement for 3 practicals in each subject of two hours each and six lecture classes in Chemistry, six in Pathology and five in Physics and one in Statistics. That was not at all required. When I asked why are you having so many staff and having only 4 classes ? He said that he wanted to give better training to the students. But I was not convinced. If you want to have six hours of teaching for what can be taught in four hours, it is a mark of inefficiency and not efficiency. I have pointed out this fact in some other connections. To have so many teachers, they have to spend more. Whether it is pre-professional course or pre-clinical course, they have got plenty of lecturers, professors and associated professors.

Now the question arises about the mobilisation of resources to meet the expenditure. Naturally, they have to raise funds to meet this heavy expenditure. They were collecting Rs. 3,000 from every student as capitation fees before admission. A different name has been given to that now. All of a sudden, I find, that they have raised it to Rs. 4,000. This Manipal College was transferred to the Mysore University from Karnatak University only a few years ago and the Academic Council of the Mysore University took a note of the heavy fees they are collecting, and instructed them not to collect more than twice the amount that is being charged in the Government Colleges. The fees for Government is Rs. 400 and in all they are collecting Rs. 1,250 per year. But they are complaining that it would not be possible to manage with lesser rate of fees. This is the complaint from the Manipal College. They name this fees as maintenance fees. They are collecting Rs. 4,000 as benevalent fees from the students from Mysore and Rs. 6,000 from other students in India and much more from students from outside India. They have got different rates for different people. Every student has to pay this maintenance fees in advance. There is no question of paying in instalments. This applies not only to the students admitted by them, but also to the students admitted in the Government quota. The maintenance fees is paid by everybody.

SRI M. GOVARDHAN RAO (Nominated).—Has not the University any control over these Institutions ?

3-15 P.M.

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—No University has any proper control over these Institutions. It is only for the Government to amend the University Act to see that they have got control over the fees. When this College was working under the Karnataka University, these concessions, it seems, were allowed and these concessions had to be continued when the College was transferred to the Mysore University. In addition to this, some seats are reserved for candidates sponsored by a Society known as Medical Relief Society at Manipal. In order to get the benefit of being a member of that Society, the candidate will have to pay a subscription. Rs. 270 is being collected from every student apart from the donation

fee for meeting the medical fitness examination fee, laboratory fee, sports fee, etc., in all it comes to Rs. 270 per year per student. I am told about 200 students will be admitted every year. The maintenance fees collected from them comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs. This is a very important issue which has to be looked into by the Hon'ble Minister for Health. This is not only the concern of the University but also the concern of the State Government.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Minister for Health and Housing).—I do concede that it is the duty of the Government to look into the matter. But primarily, the University has got the right to fix up the fees. As Hon'ble member pointed out, they cannot charge more than twice what the Government is levying in the Government Colleges. Supposing some other name is given and the amount collected, in such case, can the University complain that they are collecting in some other form?

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (Sri GANJI VEERAPPA) in the Chair]

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—What the Hon'ble Member feels is no doubt the University has a right to prescribe the fees, but they collect money in different names. That is the difficulty.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Co-operation and Development).—May I bring to the notice of the Hon ble Member that there is a clause in regard to giving affiliation to the colleges? There is a clause that competitive fees may not be levied. Th University is quite competent to take action against it. The Universty wants to throw the blame on the Government. The proper authority to take action is the University and not the Government in this matter.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—If it is an unhealthy practice the Hon'ble Minister says, the University has the power in the Act to take necessary action.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—There can be no two opinions. It is an unhealthy practice.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—If the Government takes any action in consultation with the University, the University will question the Government saying that they are interfering with their autonomy. This is the precarious position in which the Government is placed. Whatever blame is there, they want to throw it on the Government. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Member to examine all these things.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Both the Hon'ble Ministers have sufficient experience with the University administration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಜನಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಲೋಪಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಬಫರ್ ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ, ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ದುರಾಚಾರಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾರಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ನಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಡವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಯಾರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—I am glad for the clarification furnished by the Hon'ble Health Minister. He was one of the members of the Mysore University Syndicate and is well-acquainted with the background of the Senate.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—I was also one of the members of the Committee, with the Hon'ble Member.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Unfortunately, as Mr. Mallaradhya said just now, they were collecting money for so many years when it was affiliated to the Karnatak University. Since the College was affiliated to Mysore University later on, the members of the Syndicate expressed some concern over it. Along with you some members of the Syndicate had the privilege to go to the College and study its accounts, and they have expressed their concern and dissatisfaction and submitted a report to the University. Afterwards, the University also expressed its dissatisfaction and serious concern over the matter and when it was discussed at several meetings of the Syndicate, the University felt that something has to be done, when this agreement with this college is to be reconsidered in the year 1968. In the meanwhile, it was felt that there was no provision in the present University Act to prevent collection of fees before admissions are made to the college because that was a private understanding between the candidate and the management. Once a student is admitted to the college, the scale of fees, etc., come under the purview of the University. Therefore, University is also examining how to prevent this practice by the management, not only in this college, but in other colleges also. As Hon'ble Member Mr. Kanthappa Setty suggested, this is a matter to be dealt with by a concerted action

by the University and Government together. Anyway, this sort of collection of heavy amounts from the students before they are admitted in Kasturba Medical College has had demoralising effect and it is a blemish on the public institutions in our State. But they are not alone in this field to be pointed at. The contagion has spread and now I come to another college. It is also affiliated to the Mysore University, *i.e.*, the Davangere Medical College. The same evil exists there also, with this difference. Whereas the Kasturba Medical College had been built up in a business like manner and heavy investment has already been made and the teaching imparted is up to the mark required by the University as well as by the Indian Medical Council. There is nothing to be said about the Davangere Medical College, in any of these respects. I had also an opportunity to visit the Davangere Medical College in the first week of this month and I found that it is under-staffed. I do not want to give details. There is no accommodation for housing the department of anatomy and physiology. So far as the para-physical course is concerned there is no building or equipment. This month the first batch of students have to be admitted to the clinical courses No hospital facilities are available. The hospital there has a bed capacity of 125. Two rooms are coming up with 48 bed accommodation in it. By the end of this year the hospital will have a capacity of 225 beds. The Affiliation Commission sent by the University stated that no recommendation could be made in respect of this institution and a one-man Affiliation Commission is to be sent again by the month of June, this year for sending suitable recommendations, because the present facilities are not adequate for a medical college. They have also recommended to decide the number of students to be admitted to pre-professional course from next June on the basis of bed strength of the hospital available.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This College was allowed to be started even before adequate preparations were made. Did they seek permission to start the college and did they get that permission?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Unfortunately that is the situation prevailing.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When the University has found it fit that organisation can give necessary instruction and train up students for examination, is it desirable that we should condemn the institution?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Mr. Sastry has raised fundamental questions. We will discuss those things on a different occasion. It is open to the Members to offer their comments and offer their suggestions also for the improvement of the present sorry state of affairs. Sir, it is a pity that such a college was affiliated as a teaching institution to the Mysore University even when hospital facilities were not available and a greater pity that a large number of students were admitted to pre-professional course without regard to the facility and equipment available there. Possibly, in the course of next three or four years, they may be able to reach the level of Kasturba Medical College. I find people of

(SRI C. BANDI GOWDA)

Davangere are resourceful and they can contribute lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the development of the college. In fact, the debate here may provoke them to contribute money very soon. They may gather lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Even as it is, the Bapuji Education Society has already constructed building which may cost nearly Rs. 18 lakhs and they have got funds to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. But again, the interesting feature ab ut this college is, that the bu k of it has come from students who have been admitted to this college. I am told the donors have made very generous contributions, but the promises are yet to be fulfilled. Only one or two gentlemen have given to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs and the rest of it is yet to come. But these Rs. 22 lakhs or more have been collected from the students at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per student.

Smt. S. H. MARKER (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—I just want to ask one question. You have visited this college. After the amount is collected, did they not spend on the establishment, doctors and all that? How much they are spending per year?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—How much they have collected and how much they have spent, this is a matter which takes a lot of time to ascertain. This cannot be done in one day. They might have collected Rs 30 lakhs in two years. But this should not be looked at as a commercial business. Approached from the point of view of standards, it is unfortunate that permission was given to these colleges to be started without proper preparations, equipment, staff, etc.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥವರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ತಾನೆ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—On that matter I am not so sure about it. It appears that the Government has taken the initiative in the matter and started the college and gave permission and lent the staff and services of the hospital to the college.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಹಿಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—They have owned the baby.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಕುಲಗೆಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ತಾನೆ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—That may be so. I learnt the college was inaugurated by the Chief Minister himself.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—In what way is this relevant whether it was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, or Education Minister or Minister for Health? Now, the University is the relevant body to give affiliation and the University gives affiliation only after satisfying several conditions. For us to start primary school, we do not get recognition for secondary school, only temporary recognition is given; we are

running Colleges of Arts and Sciences for 15 years on temporary recognition. But the University has found it fit to give affiliation. In what way is the Government to be blamed ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—It is not a question of blaming the Government. It is a question of stating facts. The University Committee blundered in allowing this college to be affiliated because the Affiliation Commission which went to inspect the College reported that there was facility to impart instructions in pre-professional course. On the basis of that report, they allowed the pre-professional course to be started. There was no trouble and adequate arrangements were made to impart instructions in pre-professional course. For pre-technical course also there was no trouble. The trouble started when they have to give clinical course training. There is no well-equiped hospital. Now it is not possible to retrace the step. It is an awkward situation in which the University has been placed. Hon'ble Members insist that the University ought to have been more circumspect in giving affiliation in the first instance. I agree with their charge and argument that University has blundered in giving affiliation to this College.

Sri B. G. DESHAPANDE (Teachers' Constituency).—I just want to know on a point of information. Before starting the Medical College or giving permission for any institution to start Medical College, is it not a fact that whether as a condition precedent, the Indian Medical Council has got to send some team of experts to see whether the Medical College is feasible there or whether they have got the necessary equipment and preparation for starting Medical College and whether it was done in this case.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—I am coming to that point. Generally it is the concern of the University to go through all these preliminary things and have it affiliated and at a later stage, the Indian Medical Council also comes into the picture at the time of awarding degrees finally. They are also seized of the matter. Having examined all the aspects of the situation, the Indian Medical Council have taken a serious view of the matter and they have advised not to have more than 50 students admitted into that college to pre-professional course.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it proper for an extraneous organisation to advise the University which is a statutory body and which has powers specially in regard to instruction, examination, staff and all that ? Is it fair to impede the generosity of the University ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—There is nothing wrong in a technical body like the Indian Medical Council advising the University on this matter. If the University does not heed to its advice, it is always open to the Indian Medical Council not to recognise the degrees awarded by that University. If the Indian Medical Council has to recognise the degrees awarded by a university, naturally it expects the university and the colleges affiliated to it to conform to certain standards laid down by it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮುಪ್ಪಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನವರು ಎತ್ತಿಎಬಾ ನಿಯಮದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಗಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದಿರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇರೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂಡೀಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿಜ. In fact when I was a student of the Mysore Medical College, the medical degrees of the Mysore University were not recognised at all and the graduates of the Mysore Medical College were put to a great deal of hardship for so many decades. Only in 1942 when the Second World War began, when they were short of medical personnel, they gave temporary recognition to the M.B.B.S. degree of the Mysore University and only thereafter the graduates of the Mysore University found employment everywhere. In view of that, it is not right for the university to sit tight on this matter and ignore the advice given by the Indian Medical Council.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—To what extent can the Indian Medical Council help the situation and what has it done?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—The Indian Medical Council will not enter into details of the day-to-day administration of the College. But it has got everything to do with the syllabus, the equipment available, the qualification of the teachers and the standards of examinations. On these matters, I understand that similar bodies exist even in the field of Engineering study also.

Sir, having said about these private medical colleges, I think the same evil exists in other colleges also. The conditions are not better in any of those colleges. The best is the Manipal College. Davanagere college perhaps comes at the tail end. The Manipal Medical College is well developed. Other colleges are yet to develop. No doubt, they will also develop in course of time when they collect funds and build the necessary buildings and appoint necessary staff. But for the time being, none of them come up to the standards set by the respective universities or by the Indian Medical Council.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—How are the colleges in Belgaum and Gulbarga? Sir, Dr. Bandi Gowda having been more intimately connected with the Mysore University which has given recognition to these two colleges, said that the St. John's Medical College which is a Christian Missionary institution, has spent a lot of money and he was very complimentary in his remark. I would like to know how exactly the local enterprise and work of the people in the other two medical colleges is carried on.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—I admit that I have not much knowledge of the affairs of the Belgaum and Gulbarga Medical Colleges. Without knowing details, it is not proper for me to comment on the management of those colleges. I learn that there too, there is this levy of capitation fee. They are not properly staffed. Probably what applies to one college, applies to another college also. I only illustrated by quoting instances of two colleges from the private sector and two colleges from

the Government sector, to show that none of them is up to the mark. This levy of capitation fee has agitated the minds of the public so much that comments and criticisms have been made on the floor of this House also on several occasions. Though the question of affiliation of these colleges, the fee structure, is primarily the concern of the University, Government cannot be entirely oblivious to the implications. It has a duty to safeguard the interest of the public. To take only one instance, the Manipal College, only rich people can get in there. The middle class people cannot think of that college because they cannot pay in advance such heavy amounts, even though the students have the necessary merit to be admitted to that college. I hope the Government will do something to put an end to this sorry state of affairs and appoint a committee to go into this matter.

Sri K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Have the Mysore University passed a resolution in this respect and submitted that to the Government at any time?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—It is a fact. Neither the Karnatak University nor the Mysore University have passed any resolution in this respect and sent it to the Government. I do think that is a suggestion worth considering. I think the Universities concerned will take certain steps to pass a resolution and move the Government in this matter.

My Hon'ble friend Sri V. Venkatappa has made a suggestion through an amendment.

3-45 P.M.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—There is an amendment tabled by Sri Venkatappa. The amendment will be moved.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Sir, with these remarks, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN.—There is an amendment. I want to know whether Sri Venkatappa is likely to move his amendment.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That in line 1 after the word 'Committee' the words 'of experts' be added."

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Amendment moved :

"That in line 1 after the word 'Committee' the words 'of experts' be added."

† ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಡಾ. ಬಂಡೀಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ: ಅದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ:

"This Council is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to go into the working of several Medical Colleges in the State and to recommend for their improvement."

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ)

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಏನೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಖಾತೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿವೆ, ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಪುಣರಾದಂಥವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರತು ನಮ್ಮಂಥವರು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ದೋಷಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಏನೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅಂತಹ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿದರಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿದರಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹುಶಃ ಮೂವರ್ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Mr. Chairman Sir, I have very earnestly listened to the very effective speech delivered by my friend Dr. Bandi Gowda and the amendment moved by Sri V. Venkatappa in regard to the formation of a Committee stating that it should be a Committee of experts. I entirely agree with the mover and the seconder Mr. Venkatappa on principle. There is need for the constitution by the Government of a Committee to go into the question of the working of the Medical Colleges in the Mysore State to make recommendation for their improvement. It is on account of this constructive object that Dr. Bandi Gowda is having in his view that I am supporting this proposition. The resolution runs : that

> "This Council is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to go into the working of several Medical Colleges in the State and to recommend for their improvement."

Some of these institutions have come to stay. How best they can serve the public at large and the student population and try to play their

role in the field of Medical Education, is a matter for concern for the public leaders as well as the Government. Therefore, it is necessary that we should take all steps either in the private sector or the public sector to see that these educational institutions that have been started work efficiently and it is with this object in view, I second the Resolution that was moved by Dr. Bandi Gowda.

It is true that there has been phenomenal progress in Medical Education in the Mysore State during the last thirty years. If I remember right, that it is in the year 1921 that the first Medical College in the Mysore State was started under the Mysore University and that in Bangalore very near the Victoria Hospital where there was an Electricity Office at that time under the tin sheets. I have a glimpse of that and the very first batch consisted of the best doctors and Dr. B. Venkatasubba Rao and Dr. Shivaram who have built a reputation after honest medical service in the State. They happened to be the very first students of that first batch which was started then.

Since then, during the last 33 to 40 years, Medical Colleges have grown both in number and in the student population, as also laboratories with clinical materials and teaching hospitals attached to them. I do concede the point made out by Dr. Bandi Gowda that there has been difference between one College and the other and there was deficiency in certain qualifications, etc., and that a committee should go into the question of the working of these Colleges and that all efforts should be made to make these Medical Colleges quite good and efficient for training out good doctors for the future. I will come to that later.

In the Mysore State to day, there are four Government Colleges. I believe there are two under the Karnatak University, 2 under the Mysore University and 2 under the Bangalore University, if I remember right. The first Medical College that was started in the Mysore State was under the Mysore University. Now, the Manipal Medical College is coming under the Mysore University. The Davanagere College was recently started. In all, there are three Medical Colleges under the Mysore University. There are four Medical Colleges under the Karnatak University; they are the Karnatak Medical College at Hubli, the Belgaum Medical College, the Gulbarga Medical College and the Bellary Medical College. You have two under Bangalore University—one run by the Government and the other by private management as such. As I stated earlier, these colleges have grown very rapidly in strength and in student population as well because the country demanded it, and the people needed them.

I have got the reports of two committees. They were the two very big Expert Committees that were constituted in the world as a matter of fact. One is Good Enough Committee of Great Britain and the other is Bhore Committee constituted in our own country. Both of them submitted their reports generally in regard to health.

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They have dealt with medical education and the professional education in a large number of chapters as such. Both these reports are considered to be very valuable and the authors of these two reports have been complimented both by these two Governments and the Indian Medical Council. All that is required to-day is that an expert body should go into these matters for the proper utilisation of the things that are already available with us. And the second thing is, what should be the intake, taking into consideration the number of doctors that are required, say for the coming fifty years and for the IV Plan period, the V Plan period and the VI Plan period and how to distribute the student population depending upon the staff, strength and the equipment in the laboratory.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House rises now to meet again at 4-30 P. M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was just talking on the Resolution that was moved by my good friend Sri Bandi Gowda and the amendment moved by Sri V. Venkatappa that a Committee be constituted to go into the working of the Medical Colleges in the State, for their improvement or the development. Sir, one thing that we ought to remember is, when there is such a demand for medical education in the country, we need large number of people to serve the sick and the diseased population. Therefore, the number of colleges has gone up and the strength of the students has gone up and necessarily the staff to be appointed and the laboratory facilities should be in proporation to the student strength. Now, Sir, one thing that we ought to remember is that the Indian Medical Coucil which was mentioned by Sri Bandi Gowda is a Statutory Body, is the ultimate Statutory Body in the country today for maintenance of the standards of medical education in the country throughout. It is they that prescribe the necessary qualification for the teaching staff and several things that are to be treated as requirements in the medical colleges as such. Their ambition is and the object of this Indian Medical Council is to have one uniform standard of medical education throughout the country and that they be at the highest possible level. This was practically ignored in Mysore

State and it is very recently and thanks to Sri Puttaswamy who has been in charge of the Health Ministry that the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council were always in the mind of the Government as far as appointments are concerned, distribution of work is concerned and starting of various departments is concerned. Therefore, it is very recently that the Indian Medical Council has received all this esteem and respect at the hands of the Mysore public and the Mysore Government. I myself happen to be a member of the Mysore University Syndicate for a long time and we know, whenever the University sent to Government the recommendations made by the Indian Medical Council and asked the Government to implement those recommendations, they treated them with scant courtesy. It was for that reason that our M.B.B.S. was not being recognised at the hands of the several Institutions and the outside Unitersities for a pretty long time.

Now, Sir, the Indian Medical Council's recommendations are respected by the State Government. The Indian Medical Council has made several recommendations in regard to the working of the medical colleges and the hospitals attached to these colleges as well. But fortunately or unfortunately there is another organisation which deals with higher education in the country and in the State, *i.e.*, university and the universities are supposed to be autonomous and which are stated to possess expert knowledge. The very college the Davanagere Medical College that was spoken of by Sri Bandi Gowda, where no facilities exist, no laboratories are available, clinical materials absent and the hospital required for running the medical college does not exist at all, is recognised and that college gave admission for 150 students. It is amazing and shocking from one point of view. Here is the university which is the highest entre of learning gives recognition for admission of nearly 150 students without having anything to do and there is no meaning in blaming the Government. We treat the universities as independent and autonomous bodies. Now Sir, these universities which have power to recognise, which have power to prescribe the tuition fees and the examination fees, which have the power to examine students and award diplomas and degrees, ought to be zealous in the maintenance of standards as such. On the one side they have to maintain efficiency in the academic field and on the other susceptible to the feelings and demands of the people in the country. The university which lives in a glass house cannot exist; a university which does not take into consideration the needs of the country has no usefulness to the country as such. Therefore the job that is to be discharged by the university is extremely delicate and difficult indeed. I do understand. What is it that the university has done? In Bangalore University which gives recognition, which awards diplomas and degrees in medical education and which recognises medical colleges as such, does not deal in detail with the appointment of staff and not even know the details of these things. Even the post-graduate work in the medical colleges are not in an uniform manner. I am told, subject to corrections that the Karnatak University, overnight took over the post-graduate educa-

(SRI M. P. L. SASTRY)

tion in medicine in K.M.C. Hospital even without the knowledge of those people and today the Karnatak University is running post-graduate course. But it is not so in Mysore University or Bangalore University. I wonder these universities have not been zealous in running the post-grauate course and maintenance of standards and thinking of uniform standard throughout the State at least. Therefore the fault lies with the universities to a certain extent. These universities, whenever they think of constituting committees for affiliation and recegnition.....

SRI K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY.—Regarding the starting of medical college and providing hospital facilities is it the duty of the Government or not? The assurance given is that they would provide proper facilities for clinical training.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—I am not going into the inner knowledge of it. What I am saying is that it was the universities' business to know that Government is desirous and will certainly make clinical facilities available for them and equip the hospitals in such and such an area. If they had no assurance from the Government or the organisation, the university is at fault. That is what I am saying. The universities today seem to be interested only in arts and science. We know the way in which committees are constituted for the affiliation purpose. For arts and science, experts are brought from outside. Temporary recognititions are given; year after year recognitions are given and colleges are inspected, except their own colleges. The Mysore University goes on inspecting colleges outside and it has not thought of inspecting either the Maharaja's College or the Yuvaraja's College. How are they working on which public money is spent? The very same thing applies perhaps in regard to Karnatak University and the Bangalore University. I am wondering when you are thinking of even post-graduate work in Arts and Science to be under the direct control of the university, why should not they think of professional courses and technical courses? Have they moved the Government in the matter? It is time that the universities are made responsible for these courses, wherever they may be located and that should be done in co-ordination with the Health Ministry. Therefore the universities can do a good lot in regard to higher education in Medicine as such.

4-45 P.M.

Now, Sir, Dr. Bandigowda was speaking of the absence of stock, absence of facilities in the teaching hospitals, intake of number into various colleges. The Medical Colleges in Mysore perhaps numbering 9 have been admitting nearly about 1,300 students. In course of time there may not be so much need, nor the need for the expansion of these Medical Colleges for the greater intake or starting of Medical Colleges in the State. Now, equipping these colleges and starting good hospitals and treating

them as teaching hospitals do require good lot of money. It is here the private enterprise should play its part or the Government should come to the aid of these colleges. Therefore it requires huge money. If the Government is not in a position to spend that money either for the purpose of teaching or creating facilities, I am one of those who feel that there is nothing wrong for the private agency to start colleges of this kind. What is it that either the Manipal or Davangere or Gulbarga institutions have done ? They have undertaken the responsibility which should have been the responsibility of the Government as such. Therefore, it is a matter for appreciation. What is it that this college has done ? The University prescribes minimum qualification for admission into several courses of study. May I just point out to this House that there was 40 per cent fixed as minimum for entry into Engineering or Medical Colleges. It is the Government that prescribed 45 per cent. It is not the university but the Government that took a bold step in saying that no person getting less than 45 per cent should be admitted. Therefore, the University has never bestowed its attention to these problems, especially on technical and professional education in Mysore State. Government have always been sympathetic and they have tried to maintain the standard and they have come to the aid of Government Hospitals and Government Colleges as well as to the aid of private hospitals and private colleges. It is not an easy joke to run a Medical College or an Engineering College. Dr. Bandi Gowda himself has paid a visit to the Manipal Institution. I myself had the privilege of visiting those institutions. I have seen how those institutions have grown. It is true that they have taken money from the public—you may call it developmental fee or capitation fee but they are accountable to the public for the money that they have taken. If they have misappropriated, the public are entitled to prosecute them and bring them before the court. There is no meaning in saying that they have been doing this and that. It is not a private affair; it is public work that they have been doing. I ask how the money should come from, how the college is to be built up and how the hospital is to be built up when the Government has not been able to have a teaching hospital a tached to the college. You find in Manipal a well-equipped hospital and Dr. Bandi Gowda himself with his knowledge of University matters has felt that they have more equipment and more teaching personnel. It is that way that they have been running colleges and most private agencies have been doing it. It is a matter of pity if the Davangere College has not come up to our expectations but there should be some kind of uniformity, control and supervision over these things. These private managements which are accountable to the public on one side, to the University and the Government on the other side have done monumental work as far as educational facilities and professional and technical education are concerned. I have known as a member of the Mysore University that the National Institution of Engineering in Mysore which was run in cattle sheds at that time was the outcome of the services that were rendered by the Engineers of Mysore State. To-day the Mysore University is proud of them, of the B.M.S.

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College and several other colleges. They were run by the sacrificing spirit of the people taking the co-operation of the public at large and trying to get money from the public at large. If half a dozen students or fifteen students or hundred students join together and want to run a course, they would like to have laboratory equipment, teaching staff, buildings, libraries and facilities for hostels, etc. Can any University refuse ? What is the job of a University ? The job of a University is the maintenance of standards of education, creation of facilities and giving help to those people. Beyond that they have no other job.

Having said this, I should admit that there have been deficiencies in the hospitals and teaching staff. It was a job in Mysore State to appoint properly qualified teachers to the teaching staff either in the Medical Colleges or in the Teaching Hospitals. For a long time, the Mysore Government or the authorities concerned did not take note of the requirements prescribed by the Indian Medical Council. It was only recently that they have taken note of it and people are being selected to the Lecturer's place or Reader's place or Professor's place. I would ask the Hon'ble Minister, is it not time that there should be revision of scales of pay of the teaching personnel in the Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals ? Sri Ganji Veerappa who happens to be a member of the Syndicate in more than one University knows that the Arts and Science Lecturers, Readers and Professors coming under the U.G.C. Scheme get better pay than the specialists and experts in the Medical and Engineering Colleges. An Arts Graduate who has passed merely M.A. and who is working as a Reader gets a higher salary than an expert either in Obstetrics or in any other clinical subject. I believe that Mr. Puttaswamy who is in charge of this Ministry knows that. Therefore, for encouraging these people to come to the teaching staff of the Medical Colleges, there should be an immediate revision of scales of pay. A Professor of English or Kannada or Economics goes up to Rs. 1,500 in the Universities and the salaries that are paid to Lecturers, Readers and Professors in Medical Colleges are much less than the U.G.C. scales of pay given to the Arts and Science Graduates. The present Health Minister made it a point to see that the non-practising allowance be given to them in order to discourage them from private practice. If they are good as Consultants, you should try your best to retain them in your own colleges. In order to draw proper men for these professions, especially to the teaching colleges not only should we respect the qualifications laid down by the Indian Medical Council but we should also attract them.

As far as the teaching hospitals are concerned, I do not think we have been adhering to the bed strength for each student as prescribed at the all-India level. The Indian Medical Council has laid down ten beds per student. We should be in a position to see that the intake into the Medical Colleges, either private or Government, satisfies this condition.

In addition to it, one thing that is not satisfactory especially at the higher level is the absence of any kind of research. It is only very recently that the Government of Mysore thought it fit to have a centre for higher research and post-graduate teaching in the Bowring Hospital. I agree with my friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda that the centre has not started working there at all. It is a good thing if they make up their mind, it is quite nice and I congratulate all those people who have been doing at least something other than what they would have been normally doing. It is nice that they manufacture bread. But, as far as facilities for the post-graduate work is concerned, I don't think it is available. One thing that has to be considered at this stage is, is it desirable to duplicate the courses of study that is already prevailing? The Bangalore Medical College has got the M. D. degree and the M. S. degree in Surgery and Doctor's degree in Medicine. But, in the new centre you should have such specialities that are not available in Bangalore Medical College at the post-graduate level. As I said the other day, a large number of people are going outside for training purposes in several fields as a matter of fact. We should try to avoid as far as possible, and it has been the recommendation of the Bore Committee as well, as you could see in regrad to the post-graduate education, they said that we should have two objectives. The post-graduate education should be devised to meet two different things : (1) giving necessary training for consultants and specialists, and (2) training of practitioners desirous of practising a speciality. In the case of the first, training will naturally involve several years of work in Special departments and Hospitals and lead to a higher qualification such as M. D., or M. S., degree. In the case of the second *i. e.*, training of practitioners desirous of practising a specialty, have the definite status of a specialsed training in the speciality concerned may range from 12 to 18 months under suitable guidance. They said : 'let it not be a repetition'. They recommended several courses for consideration of the Universities and the Governments as such. The first thing that they said was the recommendation in regard to the courses that should be made available at the higher level of Medical education be Dermatology, Radiology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics, etc., and they added Anaesthesia and Psycho-paediatrics, Malariology and one or two other subjects. These specialities should find a place in the new centre which is supposed to train up people in the post-graduate work and at research as well. Now, the one thing that we have not in the Medical Colleges is a well-developed research activity. As a matter of fact, all the activity has been either in regard to running their own households or looking at the patients and taking money from them or this or that. But, it is a very unfortunate thing indeed that no two doctors join together and consult in regard to the work that they have done during the week, exchange their own views and arrive at certain new factors and new things and make their knowledge available for the next generation, a generation which is being trained by them as such. I do not think such a centre exists in any one of these Colleges, either run by the Government

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or by private agencies. As far as research is concerned, I am one of those that feel that research knowledge will progress and develop and be useful to the profession as such when not only the members of that faculty join together and discuss this matter, but the members of the other faculties also join together. There ought to be some kind of co-ordination in regard to research. I have got a report of the Medical Education in United Kingdom. They say, whenever a doctor wants to discuss a problem or speak of the case history of a special nature that he had been able to deal with during the week, normally those doctors connected with the clinical work are present and even those people who are connected with other departments and other subjects are also present on that occasion. It is this co-ordination that is going to enrich the knowledge of the medical profession and which is going to be useful for the future. If today there is transplantation of the heart and several other things in the other countries, it is mostly due to the exchange of views between or among large number of people that do not belong to their own faculty, but the members of the other faculties as such. It should be made a qualification, a requisite qualification for the appointment of a Head of a Department in any branch that he does possess the post-graduate qualifications on the one side and he happens to be an efficient doctor, and in addition to it he has been engaged in research work as such. Nobody should be appointed as the Head of the Department unless he is interested in research as well. Therefore, Sir, the achievement of the doctor in the research side also should be taken into consideration while appointments are being made. Facilities should be created for convening group conferences and these group conferences of these doctors should become a part of the work, actually of the teaching work and their hospital work. All that I wanted to say is this. Unless the people who are engaged in teaching at the graduate and post-graduate level have improved their own knowledge and they act to the knowledge that already exists and unless good work is turned out, our Colleges cannot be counted amongst the best colleges in the country. Therefore, this research should play a very important role as far as medical education s concerned.

I do not want to go into the details. My friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda made a mention of the large and small lecture halls that are required, the library facilities that are to be made at the library, reading and common rooms and the department of research and the special facilities that ought to be provided for. All these are absolutely necessary, and if we take the bed strength into consideration, it is not the total bed strength of the hospital that has to be taken into consideration, but the special type of cases that are available. That is why I have been trying to impress upon the Hon'ble Minister for Health that these teaching hospitals should be practically special hospitals, where all general cases will not come up. The day-to-day treatment is to be given to the people elsewhere, either at Corporation, municipal, private clinics and private

hospitals. If you really want your students at the medical and post-graduate level to have the necessary training and equipment, they should be able to deal with the special subjects, these hospitals should be made special hospitals and not admit all the general cases into these hospitals. That is again a matter for finance and it leads to the establishment of hospitals in various places. Specially, in a City of Bangalore, in Malleswaram you require a full-fledged hospital, in Jayanagar and in other big extensions you require full-fledged hospitals and these hospitals should become really the teaching hospitals as such. It is a matter of money and it is for the Government to see that these things are slowly developed into good teaching hospitals.

Now, Sir, there is one argument in favour of Sri Venkatappa's amendment that it must be a committee of experts and chiefly the Committee of experts should deal with these matters in an objective manner. Dr. Bandi Gowda himself stated that evidences are not available whether the University gave permission for taking 150 students or something like that. There is a lot of force in saying that the Committee should consist of experts and that they should take an objective view of the facilities that are available for 150 intake. The Committee should consider all difficulties that are encountered by the Colleges. That does not mean to say that I am quarrelling with the experts. But the Committee of experts should not consider the extraneous matters, but the maintenance of the academic standards and the efficiency of the Medical College and the usefulness of the Doctor to the public. Therefore, there is a lot of meaning in saying that this Committee should not be of ordinary people by pulls and pressures. When the report of the experts Committee is submitted, the Government should take it into consideration. But experts also are likely to commit faults. I do not say they are divine. They may also commit mistakes. To err is human. They may be ignorant of several things prevailing. But what is required of them, they must do. Unless proper efforts are made for limiting the intake in these hospitals and making facilities available immediately whether at the cost of the Government or at the cost of private institutions, there is very great danger in medical education suffering in the country. It is immaterial whether the College belongs to private or Government. The private managements are certainly doing good service to the public at large. They have shouldered the responsibility that has to be shouldered by the Government. Therefore, I am one of those who believe that the private managements are taking initiative and interest in this direction. It is not an easy job to run the institutions. It is easy to condemn. but it is not easy to bring about something good as such.

5-15 P.M.

Now the defects are there and they ought to be solved. Let the expert Committee go into the matter. If there are defects let them make suggestions for the consideration of the University as well as fo

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the Government. There is one thing for the Government to do as *i.e.*, the work that is done or being done by the private institutions in this direction should be recognised with gratitude and we should certainly say "that here are the people who have done wonderful work." That should be the attitude of the public and also the Government. Thank you.

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—I rise to give my wholehearted support to the resolution that is placed before this august House by Dr. Bandi Gowda. I must admit that Dr. Bandi Gowda is better qualified to speak more effectively on this resolution, firstly because he comes from Doctor profession and secondly his knowledge regarding the Medical Colleges and Institutions of our State is more intimate than mine. Whatever knowledge I have of the Medical Colleges that are functioning in this State is gathered or received from my friends. Dr. Bandi Gowda very wisely did not say anything about the Belgaum Jewaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College. I have been inviting him to visit Belgaum and see things for himself. But when he was at Hubli for selection of students for Medical Colleges, I had an occasion to meet him, but he did not give me the pleasure of being my guest. Dr. Gowda while commending the resolution to this House have given a lucid exposition of the condition that obtains to-day in the 9 different Medical Colleges that are functioning in our State. Excepting one or two Colleges, namely, the Mysore Medical College and the Bangalore Medical College, the rest of the Colleges are all of very recent origin. It is only during the last 10 or 15 years that these Colleges have come up. For us living in north Mysore, the only Medical College that was giving medical education to our children, was the Bombay Medical College. But after independence and when the number of students desirous of taking medical education started increasing, naturally a necessity was felt for starting more Medical Colleges The Government started one or two, but accommodation in Government Institutions were insufficient to accommodate all those students who desired taking medical education and therefore, that was the reason why some private Institutions came forth to start institutions like Medical Colleges for the purpose of imparting medical education to our children. What happened was, the Government Medical Colleges, only two or three in number, could not accommodate all the students who wanted medical education. Then there came the question of selection and in the selection, those who got first class marks, that too above certain percentage, got admission. But what about those unfortunate section of the students who got though higher percentage of marks, but not first class? It was those who could not take the necessary percentage for admission for selection into the Government Medical College that have to find some institution where they could get education that they were aspiring to get. An attempt was made by private institution and they started a medical college at Manipal and they have been running it since 10 or

15 years. After people saw that private institutions also can run medical colleges successfully, engineering colleges successfully, then others also entered the field. At present we have nearly 4 or 5 institutions here in the State of Mysore which have taken upon themselves the task of imparting such technical education as medical education and engineering education to students who have joined those institutions. I know in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra we have only one private institution at Sholapur which is taking capitation fee and which is imparting medical instructions. From whatever little I have come to know, I can say that Sholapur institution is also thinking of ways and means of how to hand over this institution from private hands to Government. Mr. Hirachand knows much more about Sholapur Institution and he will deal with it later on. I agree with Mr. Sastry that it is not a joke to run an institution, let it be even a school or a secondary school; it is still no joke to run a college, even the Arts college. It is still very hard to run an Institution like the Medical College. Dr. Bandhi Gowda said something about the novel way in which capitation fee, maintenance fee and other fees are collected. It is true that these four institutions in Mysore State, Manipal College, Davangere College, Gulbarga College and the Belgaum College are taking something by way of capitation fees. It is true in Belgaum College, capitation fees is Rs. 5,000 in Gulbarga it is same amount, in Davangere the figure is Rs. 10,000; in Manipal it is Rs. 10,000.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—In Davangere, it is not Rs. 10,000, but it is Rs. 5,000.

Sri BANDI GOWDA.—For outsiders it is more.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—You want to be uniform throughout and make it Rs. 10,000 ?

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—As I said, a medical college requires an anatomical laboratory; it requires a physiological laboratory; it requires maintenance expenses; Running expenses are so heavy that only a Government can run efficiently a medical college, and I am in a position to state to this House that no Government can run a medical college only on the income that they get by way of fees. It is perfectly true that the Government takes a fee of Rs. 400 from students of Medical college. But fees income is merely a pittance when compared to the expense that is required for running a medical college. If my information is correct, the Government spends Rs. 10 lakhs from Education Fund for running Medical Colleges. If that is so, what is required for proper maintenance and running of medical colleges is Rs. 10 lakhs per college. How can we expect a private institution to run only on the fee income ? Even supposing the fee that they are charging is two or three times more ? Therefore, my submission is there is nothing wrong in principle, if private insitutions are doing work of imparting medical education which is the primary responsibility of the Government and which the Government cannot do because of the paucity of Government institutions, and for the purpose of meeting their expenses if these

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private institutions accept capitation fees. But there is one thing. The acceptance of capitation fees or capitation donation should not proceed on business lines. It should not be commercialised.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I want to know from the Hon'ble Member what he means by saying that it should not be commercialised. Does he mean to say that Rs. 10,000 charged, is not commercialisation ?

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—What I wanted to suggest is that these institutions have themselves fixed the amount of capitation fee. That is an arbitrary figure. Nobody has seen whether that much capitation fee is necessary to be taken by that institution while admitting students.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The quantum of capitation fee to be fixed should have direct relation to investment of capital expenditure.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—My submission is what would be the capitation which should be sufficient for the purpose of establishment expenses for the purpose of maintenance expenses should be arrived at after due and careful calculation by representatives of private institution, representative of the University and representative of Government, or the Government and the University may convene a meeting of representatives of these institutions and after hearing the representatives of these institutions with regard to the factors that are obtaining to fix how much capitation is required by them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does my friend forget that in fixing capitation fees, poor students are going to be completely eliminated because if they cannot give capitation fee they cannot get admission ?

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—Bright students will be taken care of by the Government.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, I heard Mr. Mallaradhya say what about poor students ? The Government colleges take care of poor students.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—Therefore my submission is, Sir, that it should not be commercialised. The fact remains that these private institutions cannot run colleges without collecting money by way of capitation fees. Therefore if we want these institutions to run these medical colleges, you cannot merely say that they should not accept capitation fees and run medical educational institutions. It is not possible. My friend said that the professors that are there in the colleges require to be paid Rs. 1100 plus a non-practice allowance. If such a costly staff is to be maintined, if the laboratories are to be maintained, if quarters are to be provided, if they are to procure the necessary chemicals, etc., if they are required to provide proper building facilities—all these things require tremendous amount of expenditure and private agencies cannot maintain and run these colleges unless they take monay by way of capitation fees. What must be the quantum of

capitation fee should be decided by reference to a competent committees, where the Government representative, the University representative and the representatives of the private agency are all there and when once you take the decision as to what should be the capitation fee, they should not be permitted to demand more than that figure. The same thing can be said in regards to tuition fees also.

It was said by my friend Dr. Bandi Gowda that the Mysore University has passed a resolution that in private colleges fees which are more than double that of the Government Colleges, namely Rs. 400, plus Rs. 400—more than Rs. 800 should not be taken. It was also said by him that in order to obviate the rigours of this rule, a sum of Rs. 3000 is taken in advance. All these things, whether capitation fees should be accepted, and whether tuition fee should be increased—all these things should be settled by a discussion across the table. It is only then that a uniform system can be evolved for the purpose of admission and for the purpose of capitation fees. I therefore submit that so far as these four colleges are concerned, this system should be adopted and a committee, if at all Dr. Bandi Gowda's suggestion is to be accepted by the House, that committee certainly can go into this question.

My next point is that the teaching hospitals in our State are unfortunately not making any progress in regard to research. We have got a lot of talent in our State. We have also got teaching hospital. We have got good instances where fine medical work is done. But research facilities should be made available to doctors. That is my point. We have heard the South African Doctors—Dr. Bernard making heart transplantation. It is certainly a matter of pride that here in our own country, one of our own countrymen, Dr. Sen has performed another heart operation in Bomby recently, with a team of experts. If this can be done in Bombay and in South Africa, I ask why it cannot be done here when we have got talent and material. The only thing that is required is to give proper facilities for research and research is not possible unless the Government makes all the finances available. After all when the question of research comes, you cannot be miserly. You have got to give what they require. Therefore my suggestion to the Committee if at all, it is appointed, is to consider the possibility of equipping our hospitals here, both Victoria and Bowring hospitals with facilities for research. If such facilities are made available I am sure Mysore talent would go forth and make its mark.

Having said this and having considered what Dr. Bandi Gowda said about under-staffing, under-equipment all the deficiencies in our medical colleges could be removed if at all they are taken into consideration by a committee of experts. As is said in the resolution, I am sure this will prove to be a committee on which we can depend and I trust it will prove to be a body which can set an example.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ತಾವಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೋ ರೋಪಜೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆಯೋ ಏನೋ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಡಾ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೇಸು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಬಂತು. ಅದೂ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾದ ಟೀಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಸೆನೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದ ಹಿಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಚಾಗ್ಲಾರವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು. ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಇದೆ. ನಾವು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಾಗಲೀ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ, ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟುಗಳಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದುದು—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ನನ್ನ ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲ, ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಉತ್ತಮರಾಗಲ ಎಂದು ಅಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ (ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟ್ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎರ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆಯದೆ, ಬರೀ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಂತೆ ನಡೆದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಬೇಕೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಫಲಪ್ರದ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂರ್ಲ್ ಲೋಯರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡಿನ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ಸ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮುಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅದು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲಾಗಲೀ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am talking of lower grades of education.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—If Mr. Mallaradhya were to say that the Christain missionary educational institutions have been working very well, they have large number of facilities. Money is coming from outside to them. Ours is a poor country and we cannot make that money available to our institutions. Even at the Government level, the assistance and encouragement given to those institutions are better than those given to our institutions. I am sure Mr. Mallaradhya will agree that the assistance and encouragement given to those institutions even by Government are much better than the assistance and encouragement given to the other institutions.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Both the Government and private institutions whether it be Christian or non-Christian, are guided by the Grant-in-aid Code. So, I do not think there is any extra concession given to Christain institutions.

5-45. P. M.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—History books are really ancient. If you examine the history books prescribed for schools, I do not think we can be proud of them as also the education of our present generation.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I agree that some books are not good.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅನೇಕ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಷ್ಣಾವಂತರು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದಾಗ, ಖಾಸಗಿಯ ವರು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಹೊರಟಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನ ಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನೇ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದಾಗ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುಸ್ತರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಕೆಲವು ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಸನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂತೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಂದಿಗಾಡರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಣಿಪಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ ಅದೇ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅವರಂತೆ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಹಣ ದುರ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ, ತನಿಖೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದುವು. ಅದನ್ನು ನರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ, ಅದನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಾನ್ಪವಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದು, ಬರೇ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ನರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸ್ಕಾಂಡಡ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಬ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಲದು ಏಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ದಿನಚರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹ ಬಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಚಾರ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಆದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ 5000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 2000ದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರು ಫೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬವಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟು ನ್ಯೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟು ನ್ಯೂಲುಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೆರಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ, ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರೇನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಹಣಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂತಹವರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಅಥವಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಫೀಸು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವವರು ಫೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಓದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಓದಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಜಿ. ಮರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪಾಯಿಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಸಾಪರ್ಯ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಸರಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಫೆಸಿಲಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗಳೂ ಬೇಕು ಇತರ ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಬೇಕು ಆದರೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಖಾನಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಖಾನಗಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ರೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನೋಡ ಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ...

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸೀಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರವರು ಅವರ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸೀಟಿಗಾಗಿ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು 10 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಡಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು 10 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮಗೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆವು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಆಕ್ಟರು ಬಹಳ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ರೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ.—ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಶೀತಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟೇ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಬೇರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎರ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಫೀಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಕಿ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಖಂಡನೀಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಖಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕತೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ಮೆಡಿಕರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಜನೀಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನನುಭವಿಗಳಾದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಗರ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ನಾನು ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು 1800 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೋನೋಟು ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪೊದಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೇಳಬೇಡಿ. ಇದು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೇ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಈ ಪ್ರೋನೋಟನ್ನು ತಿಪ್ಪೆಗುಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಾಕಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಪೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವುಡು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇಂತಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಇದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎರ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಲ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವವರನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದೆವು. ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು. ಕೆಲವರು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇದರ ವಿಷಯ ತಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮೆಡಿಕರ್ ಕಾರೇಜನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದೋಷಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬಂದೀ ಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಕ್ಕಿಕರ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಹಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ನಾನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸರಕಾರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ಸಭೆ ಈಗ ಎದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾಳೆ 8-45 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to me i again at Forty-five Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Friday the 1st March 1968.

WD 10342—GPB—600—23-7-1968